

Map prepared and published by the Geological Survey  
Contract 98389 USC&GS, and Los Angeles City and County

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial  
photographs taken 1964. Field checked 1966

Supersedes map surveyed 1933, revised 1953

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum

10,000-foot grid based on California coordinate system, zone 7

1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks.

MAP EXPLANATION

Potentially Active Faults

1906 C Faults considered to have been active during Quaternary time; solid line  
where accurately located, long dash where approximately located, short dash  
where inferred, dotted where concealed; query (?) indicates additional un-  
certainty. Evidence of historic offset indicated by year of earthquake-  
associated event or C for displacement caused by creep or possible creep.

— Aerial photo lineaments (not field checked); based on youthful geomorphic  
and other features believed to be the results of Quaternary faulting.

Special Studies Zone Boundaries

— These are delineated as straight-line segments that connect encircled turning  
points so as to define special studies zone segments.

— Seaward projection of zone boundary.

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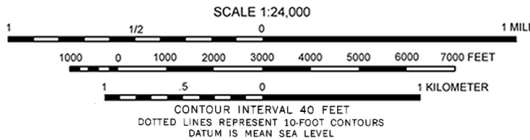
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STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
SPECIAL STUDIES ZONES  
Delineated in compliance with  
Chapter 7.5, Division 2 of the California Public Resources Code  
BURBANK QUADRANGLE  
OFFICIAL MAP  
Effective: January 1, 1979

James F. Davis State Geologist



Smith, D.P., 1978, Geologic map of the Mt. Lukens thrust fault zone between Big Tujunga Canyon and Dunsmore Canyon, San Gabriel Range front, southern California. Unpublished map, California Division of Mines and Geology Fault Evaluation Report FER-69, Figure 4.

IMPORTANT - PLEASE NOTE

- 1) This map may not show all potentially active faults, either within the special studies zones or outside their boundaries.
- 2) Faults shown are the basis for establishing the boundaries of the special studies zones.
- 3) The identification of these potentially active faults and the location of such fault traces are based on the best available data. Traces have been drawn as accurately as possible at this map scale, however, the quality of data used is varied.
- 4) Fault information on this map is not sufficient to serve as a substitute for information developed by the special studies that may be required under Chapter 7.5, Division 2, Section 2623 of the California Public Resources Code.